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KENTUCKY

STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 20, 1849.

REPRESENTATION.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following resolution

Whereas, in the formation of a republican constitution, it is right and proper to establish some

true and correct basis of representation. Where-

have been born in this commonwealth, and reside therein, or who shall have resided in the

county, town, or city, in which they shall be

I offer that resolution to test the sense of the

will us the qualified voters.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I do not understand the object of the mayer of that resolution. If I

understand it, we are to base representation upon the number of individuals, whether male or temale, qualified voters or not qualified to vote.

Mr. CLARKE.—I desire to change the word
"or" to "and," so that it shall read, "and resi-

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. That makes a great

States, or of foreigners who have been naturalized. That I understand to be the qualification

posed is the whole free white population that are citizens of the U. States, and me residents of the county, or town, or city, in which they may

see why young men, women, and children should

voice in the government. And there is another

reason. You go to your cities and large towns, and

ry town and take the number of people in the town, and then go into the country and take the same number, and you find the town furnishes more voters in proportion than the country. I

think the basis of the gentleman is the correct one;

it is based upon the same principle as the con-gress of the U. States, and I believe at least half of the states. I beg pardon if I should again go to Lonisville; there is a floating population

gave as many in 1843 as in 1848; not that there was as many people there, but she took in, in 1843, a moving, itinerant population. Lexington was in the same position. I want the country to have a chance. We have been taught by our fathers—what? That it should be a white

population. They let the free negroes vote from 1792 to 1800, but we were taught certain princi-ples of government which were excluded by the

present constitution, and that constitution contains many things to which the people now ob-

eet, and we are sent here to make a new one

We are not to consider that constitution as bind-

ing upon us either as precedents or in any other

the world is improving. We appear to be standing still, but we move as the world moves, in all the arts and sciencies. We do not see our advance, but we are advancing. The world is

We came here to reconstruct and remo

Resolved, That all free white inhabitants who

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTIR.

A. G. HODGES & CO To whom all communications for the paper, or on business, should be addressed, post pard, to receive attention.

A. G. HODGES & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

For the Convention, per copy, Three copies will be famished for Eight copies will be firmshed for Payment invariably in Advance. TP To any person who will send us TEX SUBSCRI-BERS, and realins TWEYTY hold, 4ts, we will give a copy of the baily Ponmonwealth, graits.



THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CIEL OF ALL NERVOIS IISEASIS,

A RISING from an imposed weakened or unhealthy state of the Nervois of Vital System.

The action shing and uniprecedented results which have been scheeved by it is new and wonderful discovery of the mysterious powers of 5 dynamics and Magnetism, has reduced the proprietor to extend the knowledge of its virtues, and that thousands who are now suffering beyond the reaches of cheft, may become particles its acknowledge of the subject of the proprietor to be the enjoyment of health and happiness.

Dr. Christic's Color.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt

Mr. C. A. WIGHLIFFE. That makes a great Mr. C. A. WIGHLIFFE. That makes a great difference? I do not desire to pursue the discussion of an Europe and the Loated states to be me most realizable Medical discusces of Art aiding Science to produce the highest instance of Art aiding Science to produce the highest beneficial results, and it is believed that lew inventions have ever been so perfected and so entirely successful in their results. It is used with perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY

Mr. C. A. WIGHLIFFE. That makes a great difference? I do not desire to pursue the discussion, for I presume this convention have made up their minds on the subject of the qualifications of voters, and are satisfied to leave that matter as it is at present, and to take the basis of our fathers—to-wit, the qualified voters of our country—as that on which we shall act.

Mr. HARDIN 1 and CENERAL DEBILITY

from whatever causes it may arise, strengthening the weakened system, and invisorating the body. First, cramp, Rheemortists, acute at chronic, Epitepsy, Lumbago, Pershysis, Palsy, Indicession. DYSPEPSIA, Tremars. Suffices of Joints, Polyration of the Heart, when you take the geutleman's resolution as it Apoplery, Neurolgia, Pains in the Chest or Side. stands. And he meant nothing but that before

Liver Complaint,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Spout Complaint, and Curva hore of the Spine, High complaint, Spasins, and all posed is the whole free white.

NERVOLS DISEASES

A Decaugement of the Nervous System.

No drug less, or can have, any effect on item, except to increase the class se, for drugs but weaken the system; while unor the strengthening, the giving, villating influence of Galvanian, health succeeds disease, and the patient is restored to brono and vigor solely by the only and application of the Christies Galvanian.

The necessity and great beauty of Christian and Compromise, they were aflowed a representation of the slaves in the slaved olding states. By way of compromise, they were aflowed a representation.

the only and application of the CHRISTIE'S GALVAN
TO BELT.

The prevaluant wand great beauty of Christie's Gal
ranic Magnetic envalues, consist in the fact that they
care disease his outward application, instead of the
usual mode of dragging and physicing the patient till
exhausted nature sinks under the infliction.

THEY STRENGTHEN THE WHOLE SYSTEM. stitutions of the various states, in order to ascer-

according children, and ladies of all classes, have been recipients of then benefits. To illustrate its use—suppose the rate of the peer of all cited with that bone of civilization—DVSPEPS15. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which by their action of the across and miscles of the stunated, about tumpocary telef, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with bigured feculties, after the action thus excited has ceased.—Now, compare how with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIT BELT. Take a Dyspebit sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an altack, and eimpty he the Belt around the 'cedy, using the Magnetic Fluid as otherched. In a short period the insensitive perspiration will act on the post ive clement of the bet, thereby causing a traty-one circulation which will pass to the legality, and thence lock again to the positive, thus keeping a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the miss severe cases of BVS PEPS1A are PERMANENT by CUREAL A PEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT O ERAD. ICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Duriog the past three years these remarkable cura

During the past three years these remarkable curatives have never tailed, when used according to the FULL AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS

which accompany them. It is absolutely impossible that they can do los subbest harm. there is a floating population of unmarried men.

takes harion.

takever strends their use, and

Go to the least vilrage in your state, (God forbid No inconvenience whatever attends their use, and they may be with the most deficate with the most perfect ease and safety. In sail, the sensation attending their use is highly pleasorable.

PRICES.

\$3.00 each.

Go to the least vittage in your state, (contained, and you a should again mention Louisville,) and you find a disproportion of voters to the number of the population: some journeymen mechanics, some young unmarried men in stores, or young and on the each of the population.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c.

LAZ. LANDSEA cas in store, just received,
10 takes from A. C. Sugar;
10 barrels Plantation Medasses;
10 barrels Plantation Medasses;
10 barrels F. Ffon, (Unio.)
1 tipe Pace In anny;
1 pipe Bark Brandy;
20 barrels Nativa" Wines;
20 barrels Rectified Winsky;
10 barrels Common Beandy;
21 barrels "Nativa" Wines;
22 barrels Rectified Winsky;
23 barrels Rectified Winsky;
24 barrels Rectified Winsky;
25 barrels Rectified Winsky;
26 barrels Rectified Winsky;
27 barrels Copper Winsky;
28 barrels Copper Winsky;
29 barrels Rectified Winsky;
29 barrels Copper Winsky;
20 barrels Rectified Winsky;
20 barrels Rectified Winsky;
21 barrels Copper Winsky;
22 barrels Rectified Winsky;
23 treces Mouth Cancles;
24 treces Rice;
25 treces Rice;
26 barrels Crasbed and Powdered Sugar, (assorted qualities;
26 tree Rice;
27 treces Rice;
28 treces Rice;
29 tree State of the state, and take Lexington, Maysville, Covington and Paducah, you will see a disproportion of voters taken down the year the representation is to be apportioned. Louisville gave as many in 1843 as in 1848; not that there qualities; 2 choices Tobacco; 2 choices Tobacco; 100 toxics Window Glass, (ass. sizes;) 100 kegs Nails.

Will allany other articles not mentioned.

P. HARKINS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, REPETFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR. ING BI SINESS on Main street, in the stop lorner ty occupied by Win, Mathews, Win, Bridges, and more recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Racon's Store, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and proof fashionaldes tayle.

most fashionate style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity
with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the
Prantfort, October 23, 1849.—1917 CHEESE.—Prime Western Reserve Cheese in store and for sale by GRAY & GEDRGE.

Way. We came here to reconstruct and remodel it. What was in the constitution in 1792 was excluded in 1799, and what was in in 1799 will be excluded in 1840. The model in 1840.

ROBERT STEVENSON,

House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazler, Paper Hanger, &c. NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Bamasks, Tapestries,
Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Brouzing and
Ceiting and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and
Composition Cotors, and every style of interior decora-

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

citizens who sent me here, feel it my duty to say to them that I desired, or expected to change

enumerated, one year preceding the census or enumeration of the people, (aliens not naturaliz-ed excepted,) shall farm the basis of representaconvention whether population in the sense in which it is peseured in that resolution, is the true basis of representation as many gentlemen have contended. There are many persons in this commonwealth who ought to be considered as

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to the included within this Union, according to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons."

It may opposed to giving one of that class any more than his due political weight, on account of his being surrounded by men, women, or children. Let him have his own weight and no more.

Why this change at this late hour, when I believe the members of this convention, individually and collectively, are anxious to bring the labors assigned to us, to a close; when the country is not apportuned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to the whole number of free persons which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons."

Here all free persons are included, without regard to color, so that free negroes and aliens are actually included in the estimate made in the apportunement under the federal constitution. Then so far as that example goes, and indeed any other example within my knowledge, this resolution presents a govelty. It proposes to exclude aliens and all those from other states which may be included within this Union, according to the edition in department of you give any advantage over the country; but if you give any advantage over the country; but if you give any advantage at all, you give it to their respectation. Now, why stop at this half way house? What is the fact? Go to the manufacturing establishments of the state. Who have no families at all. They cannot afford to keep families in the cities. They go there, you give it to their respectation presents a govelty. It proposes to giving one of that class any more actually included in the estimate made in the apportunement under the federal cons

ally and collectively, are anxious to bring the labors assigned to us, to a close; when the country is impatient to see the end of these labors; if population in its broadest sense, when the bill on your table which we had under the philosophy of the thing, why consideration for some days, fixed the basis of representation by the judgment and sanction of the chairman and the whole committee? Why introduce at this had hour into this hall, and into this constitution, this new clement, which is not calculated, let me assure my colleague, to form a constitution in conformity with the wishes of the people? I believe my colleague do not possess a smuch as I, or any man, to form a constitution which will be satisfactory to them. It is the door into flow out the argument, but miles I

his vote on the question taken yesterday in his absence, which was granted.

To her, as the mother of mankind, is entrusted

who are citizens either by naturalization or by birth. Now I know many widows in this county, who have perhaps, a property of eight or ten thousand dollars and pay taxes, and they enlitivating the earth, defending the country and are subject to our laws, and though they cannot controlling its political destiny. It is proposed vote they ought to be represented. In the here to enlarge the basis of representation so as vote they ought to be represented. formation of the federal constitution, the ne- to embrace women and children, and yet give gro population was a subject of compromise, them no voice. How could an individual come

that Louisville should be gerrymandered as it was yesterday? You sir, you may say what you will, that was the first time that principle was ever introduced in Kentucky, either in the constitution of 1792 or of 1799, that you shall divided vote. This will have make it give a divided vote. This will have the true principle, she was then in adecay. vide a town or city into precincts or wards to it on the true principle, she was then in advance make it give a divided vote. This will be virof all her sisters and shown out among them tually making a division of a county. We are not to turn a deaf ear, nor shut our eyes to what

obliged to the gentleman for bringing in that resolution.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. This convention was called to re-model our form of government in those respects where experience had pointed to existing evils in the present constitution. I did not understand that it was called for the purpose of changing those great principles which seemed to have been sanctified by time, and acquiesced in by common consent, approved by all, and complained of by none. Under this opinion, I did not, when addressing my fellow citizens who sent me here, feel it my duty to purposes, the convention was composed of those who hall arrived at full age, the men of the country, male adults, who alone were entitled to vote. And, sir, if we could thus assemble, such was; that the right of representation, as therein guarantied, should remain secure and inviolate; that liberty of conscience, and the freedom of the press should also remain secure, and guarantied to the people and to posterity.

Now, if the basis of representation has been any where in Kentucky a cause of complaint to has entered into the content of the popular o ould be the individuals who would vote with

Now, if the basis of representation has been any where in Kentucky a cause of complaint, or has entered into the elements which led to the call of this convention, it has escaped my vision and my hearing, and I understand now from my colleague that he has come into it since his warfare upon cities committeed. I have not looked at tables, or the census of this commonwealth, to see where this will strike heaviest, or benefit most, nor would I care.

The assertation are born in the exercise of political power than the alien. The alien may acquire it but the female round know, that when the thirteen sovereignties were forming this companed of states, that very point was the subject of dispute, and ultimately of compromise, and none more so than this very juestion of representation according to numbers, in the two houses of congress? The stave states, in the two houses of congress? The stave states lives they had under their charge and protection. The free states insisted on free population. The free states insisted on free population was to be enumerated, and three fifths of the slaves. We have no such contending interests of successing the obesits of its creator. It is the concentration of the population in the two leads to be assisted on the contribute toward the support of the slaves. We have no such contending in the two leads to be a succession of the contribute toward the support of the slaves. We have no such contending in the two leads to be the state to all the contribute toward the support of the

introduce into this constitution this new basis of the brightest link in the chain of man's association-that tie which makes

"A paradise on earth, Where hearts and hands combine.

Mr. HARDIN. I have always believed that representation should be according to numbers, that is, the free white population of this state the battle-field, heard in the senate chamber. The slave holding states for lear they would be swallowed up by the north, insisted that their slaves should be represented, and if there was any compromise about the white population. I have not seen the article which shows that on the journal. I do not believe it was a matter of compromise.

My colleague asks if we knew of this proposition when we came up here. No, he says, it was not mentioned in any way in the discussions of the canvass. I will ask, was it mentioned that Lonisville should be gerrymandered as it was yesterday? No sir, you may say what you

Veluti inter ignes not to turn a deaf ear, nor shut our eyes to what is going on. Any man can see that the agricultural interests are to be led up and sacrificed at the altars of the towns and cities in the state. Yes sir, they are, and to give them a fair chance, I want the free white population to be the basis of representation. I know that the county which I represent can in no wise be affected. It was once an extensive county, but has been ent and cut till it has lost all form and shape that it ever had, and is reduced to the lowest point of representation. We never can get but one, and you never can take that one from us, and our county never can be gerryman-stituency, think proper to submit a resolution to get but one, and you never can take that one from us, and our county never can be gerrymandered, thank God. I speak that word without any disrespect to any one. The practice of thus dividing was first introduced by the celebrated Elbridge Gerry, and was carried into various states, but I never thoughtir right. The whites were accused of it is the dividing was have the people whites were accused of it is the dividing was have a constant of the representative of a free and entigntened constituency, think proper to submit a resolution to the house. That gentleman, as well as the gentleman who has just taken his seat, (Mr. Mitch edl.,) have both assumed, and particularly the gentleman from Nelson, that this was a question of the constant of the representative of a free and entigrated constituency, think proper to submit a resolution to the house. That gentleman, as well as the gentleman who has just taken his seat, (Mr. Mitch edl.,) have both assumed, and particularly the gentleman from Nelson, that this was a question of the house. The gentleman who has just taken his seat, (Mr. Mitch edl.,) have both assumed, and particularly the gentleman from Nelson, that the proper to submit a resolution to the house.

various states, but I never thought it right. The whigs were accused of it in the division made in this state in 1833. I helieve it was called gerrymandering, but I think the division was as fair as could be made. I can see that we are to be sacrificed by a great and leading party. Our party is to be sacrificed this day or to-morrow. I know it, I can see it, but so long as I can raise my voice, sick or well, I will protest against it.

Mr. MITCHELL. I came here as the representative of the people of my county without regard to party polities, to act according to my conceptions of what is just. In the discharge of my duty I shall not regard the influence which my duty I shall not regard the influence which my action may have out the political parties of this state. Regarding, as I do, political mumbers as the true basis of representation, I should think it that the views of certain gentlemen, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

In all the arts and sciencies. We do not see our advance, but we are advancing. The world is improving as well in the arts and sciences generally as in the science of government; and I say that men, women, and children have a right to be Morocco, Ground. Window Shade Bronzing and Sciences and Composition Cotors, and every style of interior decoration.

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

In still, but we move as the world inoves, in all the arts and scienceis. We do not see our advance, but we are advancing. The world is improving as well in the arts and sciences generally as in the science of government; and I say that men, women, and children have a right to be a departure from principles, which have been sanctioned by time and hallowed by experience in settled. Representation results from under consideration under con

that there was no controversy in the convention that framed the federal constitution is to the basis of representation in the sense indicated by some speakers here. There was a controversy in the convention as to whether population or property should be the basis of representation; but there never was, according to my recollection, and I have read with songe care the Madison Papers and Elliatt's Debates. and Elliott's Debates, a controversy as to whether population in a restricted sense, (such as here proposed) or in an unlimited sense, should form the true basis. I have yet to see where there

population was to be enumerated, and three fifths of the slaves. We have no such contending interests of sovereignties in this state to ally, settle, adjust, and compromise.

The resolution is to change the basis of representation as it has existed for fifty years without complaint, so far us my recollection goes, from any quarter. The argument is, that the women and children shall be represented, and young men who bear arms. I am against giving to matter, property, or territory, or to persons, the right of representation, when they are placed in a condition where they cannot exercise u. I have no blea of giving to one man whose locality may place him in the wonel and condition where they cannot exercise u. I have no blea of giving to one man whose locality may place him in the wonel and of the slaves and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may If you make qualified voters the basis, it only goes half way. When you stop there, you give the cities an advantage over the country; but if you take the free white inhabitants of the state,

the county of Jefferson, which is 6,737, and there is but 55 difference between them; whereas, Louisville and the county of Jefferson, have but 7,496 children between those ages, thus showing, with an equal voting population, a difference in favor of those counties over the city, of 1231 children between those ages. Take the counties of Simpson, Hart, Allen, and Barren, and there are 6,375 qualified voters. They have quite alreavy slave population. The number of children in them between five and sixteen years of age is 5,840. The voting population of those four counties is less than that of Jefferson and Louisville by 364, and there are 1443 children in favor of those four counties.

There are great principles that regulate population, and increase or diminish it, and every one of them are in favor of the rural districts, unless the philosophy of the schools be the county of Jefferson, which is 6,737, and of the state there is but 55 difference between them; where-

culation made by a distinguished gentleman in the state of Ohio, when you estimate the population taxable inhabitants, shall be made in such lation of New York and Bo-ton, and compare the number of deaths among children between birth and the age of five years, with the same number of the sural population; it is as six to one. That is one great principle which governs the increase of population, and the superor mortal will be superor mortal state. als will always secure an increase to the country over the city. There is another principle: go to your populous cities, and there you will see hundreds of half fed children, a spectacle you never witness in the rural districts; there, they may be poor, and in humble circumstances, yet they have always a sufficiency to sustain life, and are hearty and bealthy. Exposure exists in the cities, to a greater extent, then in the country.

Nor will it be denied that the pure and balmy air of the country is more conducive to health than the malvent lated atmosphere of a crowded city. I maintain it can be demonstrated that the growth of the rural districts, with a given manufact of inhabitance to know the property of the history to know the property of the property of the history to the property of the propert number of inhabitants to begin with, must always outstrip the cities, so far as their own production of population is concerned. If gentlemen will carry out the principle on which that increase of power has been conferred upon the cities, by the vote of vesterday, they will do much to dissipate the danger apprehended here. It is right and just, and is a principle agreed upon by the framers of the federal constitution. Not more than two years ago, the same princi-ple was adopted by the convention which framed the constitution of New York. Gentlemen have drawn upon the example of other states, as precedents by which to govern their own action. In 1847 the convention which assembled in New ork for the purpose of revising the constitution of that state, adopted the following article:

enumeration of the inhabitants of the state shall be taken under the direction of the legislature, in the year 1855, and at the end of every ten years thereafer; and the said districts shall be so altered by the legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly a may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed; and shall remain unaltered."

The very principle laid down in my resolution is the very principle adopted in the consti-tution of New York. It is one of the very last conventions that have met for the purpose of framing a constitution. Now, I put it to the gentleman on this floor, when it is perfectly mifest and apparent, if you establish this as the true principle of representation, you will shield the rural districts from that overshadowing and impending danger which they apprehend from the recently increased power of the head from the recently increased power of the cities. If you do thus shield them, I ask my friend from Nelson, why he opposes it? Why not carry out the principle? And if it does give the rural districts any advantage, let it do it. And I do protest stopping at that very point, if there be danger to the rural districts, which will place them at the mercy of the cities.

I have said that throughout almost every requalitied voters have been made the basis of representation; but there is nothing in the world more easy than to strike out the words "qualiced voters," wherever they occur, and insert "white inhabitants." And the declaration of gentlement that we are gained back to make it white inhabitants." And the declaration of gentlemen that we are going back to undo all that we have done, is a mere scarecrow, for not more than half a yard of talk and work (I believe some gentlemen's speeches are measured by the yard) will be necessary to accomplish all. I hope the subject will be discussed by gentlemen better acquainted with it than I am, and I trust the reasons and advantages here suggested, will he so demonstrated, that there will scarcely be a dissenting voice to the adoption of the resolu-tion. I shall ask for the aves and noes.

Mr. MAYES. This is an interesting question, and one that I think merits the calm consideration of the members of this body. I shall not be actuated in my vote on this subject, by the question whether the adoption of the resolution of the gentieman from Simpson, will affect cities or the country. I inquire whether it is right or wrong. Is it just, or it adopted will it operate oppressively or unjustly on any portion of the state. I have thought, and I still think, that the cities have been very improperly drawn into the various disenssions we have had in this convention. We are acting with a view to promote the general interests of the state, and local interests are not o be taken into the general action for the general weal. Yet we have seen the city of Louisville arrayed on almost every question, presented for the consideration of gentlemen, and now that we are on the question touching and now that we are on the question tonching representation in some degree, we find that Louisville and other cities are brought up here in all their grandeur. That is no part of the question. If the resolution of the gentleman from Simpson be right, whether it affect the city or country materially, it becomes our duty to adopt it. If, on the other hand, to fix on the basis of qualified voters is more just, it becomes our duty to adopt that principle. That is the view that I take. It strikes no forcibly, and at present I give my assent unqualificatly to the proposition of the gentleman from Simpson, that it is right and will redound to the general good. I do not restrict it to town or country particulardo not restrict it to town or country particular-ly. This is not a new question. True, hereto-

ly. This is not a new question. True, heretofore representation in Kentucky has been based
on the number of qualified voters in the counties and towns. The proposition now is, to
change the principle on which Kentucky has
acted heretofore in reference to this subject.

Will it be right to change? We know bladunder the present system, if I am twenty oneyears of age, though I do not possess a cents
worth of property, and feel no interest whatever
in the government in which I live, still I havethe right to vote, and thereby determine and
select the man who is to stand on this floor, and
control the property of others who have no voicewho own property in the state, who have a deep, abiding, and powerful interest in the govern-THE NOTE WHOLE SYSTEM.

The power possessed by no other recording the basis that has been adepted.

The power possessed by no other recording to agricum unaber of the states; in some in the region of the states; in some in the region of the great mass of the people.

Since their introduction into the United States, more than the states in the arrangement, but makes at deep say, the fact does still the first one of the states; in order to ascertain the number of the sake of stripping and the first one of the great mass of the people. It is not the errand of woman's destiny to go forth and wrestle on the political arence. Her dustries than in the cities. Now, is the free voting population, and in others, the free voting population. I have no doubt my six to dispense the biessings that clusters as much easily to find the first one of the great mass of the people. It is not the errand of woman's destiny to go forth and wrestle on the political arence. Her dustries than in the cities. Now, is the free voting population, and in others, the first one does not be the grown marked the close still to the first one of the states in some in the least of the warious states, in order to ascertain the substilitions of the various states, in order to assert the first one of the great mass of the people.

It is not the error of the states of the great mass of the people.

It is not the error of the states of the great mass of the people interest. Now, while no follow out the argument, but meless I say that our government is supported upon the dides still that the first one of the great mass of the people.

It is not the error of the states of the wint of the various states in the eart of the various states, in order to assert the third line with the first one of the great mass of the people.

It is not the error of the states of the first one of the great mass of the people.

It is not the error of the states of the first one of the great mass of the people of the great mass of the people of the great mass of the people of the part of the state. They give a voting population of 6,792. According to the Auditor's rein the government, will be counted, because they port for 1547, those four counties have within their limits, diddren between the ages of five and sixteen, to the number of 8,677. Take the voting population of the city of Louisville, and counties and shielded by the faw making power of the state of the state.

manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, it the several periods of making such entmeration, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according ing to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than sixty, nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one representative, but no county hereafter erected, shall be entitled to a separate representation, untol a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one r presentative, agreeably to the ratio which

What principle operated on the convention of Pennsylvania in forming their constitution? It was that which was well illustrated by the elder gentleman, as he is called, from Nelson, that although we may have no it but to vote we have depinterests which should be protected by the country, and therefore in that sense we have a right to representation. The constitution of Mississippi is as follows:
"The legislature shall, at their first session.

and at periods of not less than every four, nor more than every six years, until the year 1845, and therafter at periods of not less than every four, nor more than every eight years, cause an enumeration to be made of all the free white inhabitants of the state."

That constitution goes on the same idea as that of the resolution of the gentleman from Simp-

Now, look at the constitution of Illinois shall, at the first session of the general assembly, hoblen after the returns herein provided for are made, be fixed by the general assembly, and ap-lor loued among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the num-ber of white inhabitants."

These, with the exception of that of Pennsylviuia, are the constitutions of new states; and in that state we see that the voting population is not the only criterion. If gentlemen will be patient, I shall soon be E. J. Greener

done. I have not troubled the convention at great length; my n ame will not appear on the journal very frequently. It is necessary that we should express our views and interchange our

The constitution of Missouri, says: The constitution of Missouri, says:

"The general assembly, at their first session, and in the years 1822 and 1824, respectively, and every fourth year thereafter, shall cause an enumeration of the inhabtants of this state to be made; and at the first session after such enumeration, shall appartion the number of representatives among the several counties, according to the number of free white male inhabitants therein."

The constitution speaks of free white male inhabitants, while the others based the representation on free white inhabitants as a proper crite-on. In Pennsylvania taxable inhabitants are

represented.

The gentleman from Oldham, says, why ex-The gentleman from Oldman, says, why ex-clude aliens from being counted when you come to fix the ratio of representation? I should have supposed a gentleman of his intelligence would not have propounded such a question. Why not include them? The reason is obvious to every gentleman. Why not, he says, include free ne-groes? If he is distanced to include them has gentleman. Why not, he says, include free ne-groes? If he is disposed to include them, he can offer an amendment to that effect. I am not willing to give free negroes, nor foreigners not naturalized, the right of determining the manner in which I shall dispose of my property, nor the right to influence the law which may take away my life and liberty, because they have not a suffrient stake in the government. But those who are part and parcel of the people of the United States have a deep interest, and I am disposed to think they should have a part in the enactment. of such laws as shall protect and secure that

I thank the house for the indulgence they have given me, and will not trespass longer, nor shall I speak often in future, undess it may be with reference to some section which I desire to see modified in some slight degree.

Mr. W. JOHNSON. I am inclined to vote for

this proposition—and in order to try whether the principle is a good one, allow me to state an extreme case. It it is good, I intend, as far as my vate is concerned, to carry it out. Suppose there are five hundred voters in one county, each of them having a family of ten persons, making five thousand persons in all; and suppose in another county you have five hundred voters who have no families, is it right that the five hundred voters. ters without families shall have the same influence in the government as the five hundred vo-ters with families? Is it right to say that four thousan! five hundred beings shall count nothing? If the principle is good in itself, it is good

every where.

Mr. NEWELL. To carry out the gentleman's principle thoroughly, he had better provide that the number of votes shall be regulated by the

number of children.
Mr. MACHEN. In reference to the suggestion not he as well to include widows, and base representation on the number of widows and children? I have reflected some little on this subject, and believe the proposition is founded on a ject, and believe the proposition is founded on a correct principle. It appears to me that the house should vote upon this proposition at once, and adopt it by a manimous vote. I will refer you to an analogous principle that has already been acted upon in this house. It is that repre-sentation shall be based on federal numbers. Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. Does the gentleman

desire that representation be based on federal numbers, which includes three fifths of the

Mr. MACHEN. No, sir; I do not mean that negroes are to be taken into the account at all. The constitution of Wisconsin has the same provision, and there are no negroes there. On what hasis does the gentleman place representation? I believe that only a few days since this hall was made to resound with his cloquent voice in tayor of basing representation upon popula-

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE, I have never contended for any other basis than that of popula-tion, as recognized in the old constitution; that the voting population.

Mr. MACHEN. 1 do not know the exact

phrase used by the gentleman. But I presume the horse has intended that the white population should constitute the basis of representa-tion. That is the doctrine that has been contend I to, and although gentlemen may choose to narrow it down to the voting population, it seems to me, to confine it to that, would be departing from the principle upon which the government by steen eracted. Property is entirely mrepresent d—the widow and orphans are de-prived of that protection which representation give them, yet they are held subject to o give them the right to vote, but we propose that their voice shall be heard, to some extent by conquitation of numbers. That I hold to be

Mr TEIPLETT. I have not yet heard the proposition placed precisely on a correct basis, according to my view. I have great disinclination to detain the committee with any remarks, and we did not do so now, if I was not aware that there has been an effort made-though dy it was unintentional-to place those the shall vote for this proposition itea false po sition. Verst, he endeavors to connect us wit those who want to establish a property qualification; text he endeavors to connect us with those who desire to make federal numbers the basis of representation. There can be no plainer proposition than this. What is the duty of the legislature? It is to protect persons and preperty. Do they protect only the persons and property of the voting population? Not at all; they regulate the property of the whole state. Then, in parting these persons into office, what should be the basis? Those upon whose property they are to operate. But how are you to get the true fessis, as they are to operate on per sons and property? Why, clearly, persons and property should be the basis on which the superstructure is built. Suppose the gentleman from Nelson has fit, een grand children, and that he tases his life, while fighting the battles of bis country. Previous to that time the persons and property of his descendants were represented Well, he fell not by an act of his own, but while defending the rights of these identical nam who are apposing this resolution. What then becomes of the rights of his widow, chil-dren, and grand children? They are stricken down, trampled under foot. Now, Lask if the

represented?
There is another point of view in which this thing presents itself to my mind. It is this: If a voring population alone shall be represented, ersons that have no property have not the same uterests to protect. It is natural to presume that mey transient persons do not take the same interest in the affairs of government us those who have families. It seems to be that women and children have a right to have their interests represented in the Legislature, whether they own property or not. They awn persons and repuon, and persons and reputation have as untel right to be represented as property. It strikes in that when you look at the object of all laws, persons and property ought to be represented in the halls of legislation. It does seem to me to

gentieman can reconcile it to his con hat the interests of the off-pring shall not be

Mr. 1RW1N. Mr. President: When this prop osition was first presented, I regarded it as a re-striction upon the river counties, and the foreign population that seemed to concentrate in the large cities on the Ohio river—that were constantly roving from one point of the state to another, and that ought not be represented-more than the stationary population in the country, although that population might be females or minors. I regard that population as the true basis of representation; but, I see that the effect of the proposition will be to affect the rich counil as the cities; and if the rich countes choose to barter that part of their population whose "heritage are their children," why,

le them take the consequences.

I have made out a table of twelve counties. Sx I consider among the most wealthy, and sx are considered as poor; and you will see that the children in the six poor counties will ate the difficulty by inserting the words "repre-

Breathitt. 996 children 870 voters 1312 children 1423 viders 1413 voters 2221 children 1225 voters Morgan, 1815 children Voters. Children. Breathitt. Morgan, 1225 1815 - - 1813 Total, 2511 Bourbon, 1769 voters 1628 children Jessamine, - - -1323 voters Woodford, - - -1255 voters 1715 voters

2549 voters

Children.

- - 1839 voters

The result of the above table is very remarka-Take the counties represented by the gen-an from Morgan and Breathitt, (Mr. Hargis) and we have the astonishing fact, that the aggregate voters only amount to 1,813, and there are 2.811 children between the age of tive and sixteen. Truly, this is a great place for children. Sir, I believe that all the free population is the best basis of representation, and shall

Voters. - 1769 - 1255

- - 3021

Woodford, -

is the hest basis of representation, and shall vote for the proposition.

Mr. NUTTALL. We have got along very well under our old system of enumeration, and by trying to amend it, it is possible we may make it worse. This is not a new proposition to me, and it does not strike me as altogether just. I think that the voting community, should be the basis of representation. If we are going to attempt to provide in this constitution for every possible contingency that may arise, our to attempt to provide in this constitution for every possible contingency that may arise, our labors will be endless. I am as much in favor of widows and orphans as any delegate on this floor. I have always had a special leaning in that direction; but I do not propose to make a constitution that will meet the ease referred to by the gentleman from Daviess. If a lady is made a widow by her husband falling in battle, it is only a casualty; and for such, no constituit is only a easualty; and for such, no constitu-tional provision can be made. But if the gentleman will go a step further, and propose that widows shall be allowed to vote, I could never oppose such a proprosition as that. I would go for it as certain as the Lord liveth. But there being nothing of this sort contemporary. being nothing of this sort contemprated, I shall adhere to the old doctrine, of basing representation on the voting population. I am very much like the boy who was found one morning trying to jump into his breeches. When asked what he was doing he replied, "why daddy jumped into his breeches this way, and I am

Mr. GHOLSON, It is to me a matter of astonishment that upon so plain a proposition there should be so much debate. If it be in or-

der, I will move the previous question.

The previous question was then sustained.

The question was then taken upon the resolution affered by the gentleman from Simpson, (Mr. Clarke,) and it was adopted; yeas 69,

Yeas—John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, Wm. K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, desse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, Archibald Dixon, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Buither Schneins Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D. Gholson, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray. James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis Vincent S. Hay, William Hendrix, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, Thomas James, William Johnson George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lash trooke, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall Martin P. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClore, John H. McHenry, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newcum, Henry Padard, William Preston, Johnson Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold, John T Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, James W. Stone Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John J Thurman, Philip Triplett, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, George W. Williams, Silas

NAYS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, Charles Chandiers, Garrett Davis, Ben-amin F. Edwards, Alfred M. Jackson, David Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas Moore, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, John T. Robinson, Ira Root, James Rudd, John W Stevenson, John D. Tuylor, William R. Thomp son, Howard Todd, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright-23.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The convention then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the gislative department.

The pending question being upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Christian, (Mr. Morris.) to the fifth section of said report.

Mr. GHOLSON. If it is in order, I will move to strike out, the latter clause of this amendment. "But no ward or municipal distinction of the same of the sa on shall be divided by such division of sena-

torial or representative districts."

The PRESIDENT. The amendment having

been adopted as a substitute, it will not be in order to amend by striking out.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. The amendment as it now stands, is perfectly correct. It is necessary, I think, to preserve the municipal divisons of the city, that no ward shall be divided in forming a representative district. There is no necessity for it; and if the latter portion amendment be stricken out, it the power of the legislature, if such should be heir inclination, to gerrymander the city.

Mr. MERIWETHER. If you permit

ision of wards in forming an electoral district. a portion of the voters may have to go to two wards to vote. A voter may have to go to on ward to vote for representative, and to another

Mr. PRESTON. As I have hereinfore stated. I will vote against the amendment, and for the section as it has been reported. But if the proposition of the gentleman from Christian should be adopted, I would like to have it in as proper a shape as possible. It strikes me how-ever, that it would be better to leave it alone altogether, lest difficulty should arise out of those divisions of wards

Mr. GHOLSON. It does appear to me, with all defference to the gentleman, that it will still be subject to the same objection that lies against confining representation to county lines. object was to make it incumbent upon authorities, to divide the city districts, that this gerrymandering should not

be practiced.
Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I think I can obvi-

representation. She will not have more than three or four representatives in the lower house. Suppose when you divide out the city in this way, you have two individuals in favor of emancipation, and two opposed to it; and suppose the open clause shall be adopted in this constitution. You immediately raise the question of emancipation. I believe that if you adopt the principle of dividing the city for representation in the lower house, it will have the worst possible influence. I can see no reason why Jeffer. ble influence. I can see no reason why Jeffer-son, or any other county, might not be divided

In the difference of the control of this matter, occurred to my mind last evening, when I suggested some verbal alterations. If a city is to be divided into election districts, it certainly is destrable that the districts should be equal, that they should be equal. is desirable that the districts should be equal, that they should each contain, as nearly as may be, the exact ratio of representation. There must be ward arrangements, and if these ward arrangements are to be adhered tostrictly, in the formation of districts, they might constitute districts of unequal strength, in point of voters. I think this onght to be guarded against while we are on the subject, and I will suggest an amendment, to be added to the latter part of the amendment of the gentleman from Christian. It is, "unless it be necessary to equalize the senatorial or representative districts."

Mr. 1RWIN moved to strike out the 5th section, and insert the following.

"Elections for representatives for the several election precents into which the legislature may think proper to divide any or all of those counties."

Provided, That when its hall a papear to the legislature that any town or eity shall be invested with the privilege of a separate representation; which shall be retained so long as such town or eity shall contain a number of qual-

qualified to make the proper divisions than any other persons. The census is taken once in every year, and the wards become from time to time unequal in population. You cannot prevent it. Leave the matter then as it is, without any alteration, and let the representative distants be equalized by the city conneil. They are better pualified to regulate the election precincts than my other body of men. If you leave the amendment of the gentleman from Christian as it is, there will be no danger of gerrymandering. That is what I want; I do not want any of this cut-ting and dividing.

Shaft be adjoining."

A division was called for by Mr. Waller, and

ing and dividing.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. 1 am satisfied with the amendment that is proposed by the gentle-man from Bourbon, (Mr. Davis,) and I vill thereare withdraw mine

The question was then taken upon the amendment of the gentleman from Bourbon, (Mr. Davis,) and was agreed to, on a division, uyes 41, noes

And the question being then put upon the amendment us amended, and the year and ways being demanded, they were taken, and resulted as follows, yeas 62, mays 29:

YEAS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Ap person, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, James S Chrisman, Bewerfy L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copolin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Lucius Deslia, Iama's Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Seieins Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Richard D Holson, James P. Hamilton, John Hærgis, Wil liam Hendrix, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C.Kelley, James M. Lackey, Peter Lash-brooke, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, Richard L. Mayes, David Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Nesbitt, Jon tthan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, James W. Stone, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Geo. W. Williams, Wesley J. Wright—62. Navs—John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowl-

g, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers illiam Chenault, Archibald Dixon, Thomas J Gough, Ninian E. Gruy, Ben. Hardin, Vincent 8. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, Alexander K. Mar-shall, Martin P. Marshall, Nathan McClure John H. McHenry, William Preston, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Pruetor, John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Silas Woodson—29.

Mr. NESBITT. I suppose that I represent the only county of the state, in which the question of restricting cities has been discussed. There re several adjourned meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for this convention nd there was drawn up, by the old preceptor of the gentleman from Todd, a platform, or a set of ingresolutions, one of which was, that it would be xpedient to incorporate into the constitution, rovision for restricting the representation of cities and towns. The resolution was submitted on county court day, and I believe it did not came to me. I remarked to the gentleman who lrew it up, that he had put it in a little too strong language, that it would be as well to let the constitution remain as it is, in that respect; that it would turnish restriction enough. I be came the nominee, and pledged myself to sus ain the old constitution in every provision, where this floor, on all questions on which I was not instructed, and on which the old constitution Sa the section was was silent. In earrying out what I believed to be the will of the people of my county, I have miversally voted in favor of restriction upon

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. My course on this subject has been a silent one. I have voted for restricting cities, and shall vote for this proposi- and insert the following: tion. Upon almost every proposition that has been submitted to this body, I have been able uniform in this commonwealth, and to form some idea of the opinions and feelings for ever regulated and ascertained by the number of my constituents, and felt instructed by the of free white citizens therein. At the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption proposition however, was entirely a new one, and as I have always felt desirons of carrying out the wishes of my constituents, I took occasion yesterday—it being court day in my counsitive the state shall be made. The sion yesterday—it being court day in my county, to visit the county, and I conversed freely with the people upon this subject. It was not new to them—they had examined the discussions which have taken place in this house, and with but one single exception, I found the people of Jessamine county, most decidedly in principle, agreeing with me in the course which I had pursued. They have always believed that it was essential to maintain the separation of the two branches of the legislative department of the government, then it was ive department of the government, then it was to one representative, and when the adjacent essential that the senate and house of representatives should be differently constituted. They look upon the division that exists in the legislative department, into two branches, as a concervative principle. They have believed that those two branches would be found to be in some degree, a check upon each other. And they believed that if constituted exactly alike the Lab. lieved that if constituted exactly alike, the Job- which have residuums over and above the ratio ect of division is enterely lost. I shall vote for then fixed by law, it said residunms, when ad the proposition.

resulted thus, yeas 40—nays 53.
YEAS—John L. Ballinger, Thomas D. Brown, Nisbitt, Jonathan Neweum, Henry olmson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rock-

give them great advantages, by increasing their political power:

Anderson, - 1086 voters
1546 ebildren

Recentative district," so that it will read "no representative district shall be divided."

Mr. 1RWIN. 1 cannot believe it is necessary that the city should be divided into wards for representation. She will not have more than three or four representatives in the laws hoped.

Recentative district, so that it will read "no representative Copelin, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, Archibard Dixon, Chesteen T. Dimayan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Selutive our representatives in the laws hoped. Nuttall, William Preston, John T. Robinson, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, John D. for a similar purpose.

Mr. DAVIS. The difficulty in relation to this Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Geo.

atorial or representative districts."

Mr. RUDD. If gentlemen will reflect, I think it will be evident to them, that the city council, being themselves elected in wards, are better time to time, be fixed by law; and thereafter, elections for the county in which such town o city is situated shall not be held therein.

"The same unpiber of senatorial districts shall, from time to time, be established by the legislature as there may then be senators allotted to the state, which shall be so formed as to contain as near as may be an equal number of free white male inhabitants in each, above the age of twen ty one years, so that no county, fown or city shall form more than one district; and when two or more counties compose a district, they

the question was taken, first on striking out, and it it was decided in the negative.

The vote was then taken upon the amendmen of the gentleman from Logan, (Mr. 1RWIN, and resulted as follows:

Yeas-John L. Ballinger, Wm. K. Bowling YEAS—John L. Ballinger, Win. K. Dowling, Thomas D. Brown, James S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, William Cowper, James Dudley, Milford Effort, Richard D. Gholson, Thomas J. Gongh, Ben. Hardin, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. J. Ling, Lahran, Thomas W. Lisle, Irwin, William Johnson, Thomas W. Lisle Wiltis B. Machen, Alexander K. Marshall, Rich d L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, John H. Me Henry, James M. Nesbitt, Jonathan Newenn Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proc or, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Michae L. Stoner, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Wal

Navs-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Ap person, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Charles Chambers William Chenault, Henry R. D. Caleman, Benja min Copelin, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, Archi bald Dixon, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Selnei us Garfielde, James H. Garrard, Ninian E. Grav Jas. P. Hamilton, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay William Hendrix, Alfred M. Jackson, George W Johnston, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C Kelly, James M. Laekey, Peter Lashbrooke, Geo W. Mansfield, Martin P. Marshall, David Meri wether, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore John D. Morris, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall William Preston, John T. Robinson, Ira Root James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Ste censon, James W. Stone, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Tavlor, William R. Thompson, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. Williams, Silas Wood-

son, Wesley J. Wright—55.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the ath section as amended. The yeas and Yess—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Apperson, John S. Barlow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Charles Chambers, William Chemant, Henry R. D. Coleman, Bender William Chemants, Grant Report Control of the Control

Walliam Chenault, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Locius Desha. Archibald Dixon, James Dudley, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Provided, That me city, or county, shall ever he entitled to more than two senators."

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE demanded the yeas and mays.

Mr. XESBITT. I suppose that I represent the Peter Lashbrooke, Geo. W. Mansfield, Martin Marshall, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitch Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, James M. Vesbitt, Jonathan Newennu, Hugh Newell, Eli ah F. Nuttall, William Preston, John T. Robin son, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spald ing, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompon, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Geo. W. Wiliams, Silas Woodson, We-ley J. Wright—61.
Navs—John L. Bailinger, Wm. K Bowling.

Thomas D. Brown, James S. Chrisman, Beverl L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Thomas J. Gongh, Ben llardin, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Mark 5. Huston, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, homas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, Alexande K. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure John H. Mellenry, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Practor, Thomas Rackhold, John was not instructed to change it, but reserved T. Rogers, Michael L. Stoner, John J. Thurman a myself the right to act as a free delegate on Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Tarner Rogers, Michael L. Stoner, John J. Thurman,

> So the section was adopted. The convention then took a recess until 3

EVENING SESSION.-3 O'CLOCK, P. M The sixth section was then read. Mr. GRAY moved to strike out the section,

"Sec. 6. Representation shall be equal and ded together, will amount to such ratio; in that question being taken by yeas and nays, case, one representative shall be added to that county having the largest residuum.

It was the principle contained in the old con-Hardin, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, Alfred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, Thomas W. I am not particular about this last change, and Lisle, Willis B. Machen, Alexander K. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, James M. proper to require the apportionment of repre seniation on the returns of the United States census, or one taken every eight years, at the ex-

plan of apportionment in the present constitution, I think, the people are sair-sined with, and
that it is far more-eponl in its operation them
would bettle plan either of the committees—as shown by the district of the committee—as shown by the district of the same number to counties with ten or twelve thousand voters. That elearly was a great the same number to counties with ten or twelve thousand voters. That elearly was a great the same number to counties with ten or twelve thousand voters. That elearly was a great the same number to counties with ten or twelve thousand voters. That elearly was a great the same number to counties with ten or twelve thousand voters. That elearly was a great was the same number to counties of the same number to counties of the same number of the same numbers of the nu

Distract No. 6. To consist of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Shelby, Spencer, Washington, and Marion.

Distract No. 7. To consist of the counties of Dilham, Trimble, Henry, Franklin, Owen, Cartille Callering Counties of Chilana, Trimble, Henry, Franklin, Owen, Cartille Callering Counties and Provisions of this section.

the share it is cutitled to, according to the ratio. The gentleman from Montgomery the other day was pleased to intinate that in making these districts, regard had been had to the political strength of parties in these districts. To satisfy the gentleman and all others that I had not that object in view, an examination of my proposition only is required. In the first district composed of the counties of Fulton, llickman, Graves, Ballard, McCracken, Callaway and Livingston, they would have their full ratio of five members and a residumm of 45%; that residumn will be nurepresented, and the district is democratic by about 1300 majority. The second district will be fully entitled to seven members, and there would be a residumn of 1009 which would entitle it to an additional representative. This dolnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Michael L. Stoner, Albert
G. Talbott, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd,
Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller,
John Wheeler—10.

NAYS—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Apperson, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling,

Distract No. 6. To consist of the counties of Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Franklin, Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Boone.

Distract No. 8. To consist of the counties of Seott, Harrison, Pendheton, Kenton, Campbell, Nicholas, Mason, and Eaneken.

Distract No. 9. To consist of the counties of Fayette. Woodford, Bourbon, Clarke, Jessanine, Anderson, Mercer, Boyle, and Garrard.

Distract No. 10. To consist of the counties of Lewis, Flenning, Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Greening, Carter, Lawrence, and Lohnson.

Distract No. 11. To consist of the counties of Lewis, Flenning, Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Greening, Carter, Lawrence, and Lohnson.

Distract No. 12. To consist of the counties of Estill Owsley, Breathirt, Floyd, Pike, Perry, Letcher, Clay, and Harlan.

Distract No. 12. To consist of the counties of Madison. Rockcastle, Lucoln, Laurel, Casey, Pulaski, Whitley, and Knox.

In the year and every fourth year thereafter, an commeration of all the free white citizens of the state shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law.

In the several years of making such anners tion, each district shall be cuntiled to representatives equal to the number of times the ratio is contained in the whole number of free white citizens in said districts: Provided, That the remaining representatives, after making such apportionment, shall be given to those districts having the largest nurepresented fractions.

Representatives to which each district may be entitled, shall be apportioned among the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district may be entitled, shall be apportioned among the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district may be entitled, shall be apportioned among the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district may be entitled, shall be apportioned among the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district may be entitled, shall be apportioned among the several counties, cities, and towns, of the district may be entitled, shall be apportioned among the several counties, cities, and town

have a sufficient number of free white citizens to entitle it to one representative, and when the adjacent country or counties, within the district, jacent county or counties, within the district, may not have a residuum or residuous, which, when added to the small county, would entitle it to a separate representation, it shall then be in the power of the general assembly to join two or more together, for the purpose of sending a representative; Provided, That when there are two or more counties adjoining, and in the same district, which have resiluums over and above the ratio then fixed by law, if said residuous, when added together, will amount to such ratio, in that case, one representative shall be added to the county having the largest residuum.

As I remarked on a former occasion, my object in proposing this plan of districting the As I remarked on a fermer occasion, my object in proposing this plan of districting the state into representative districts was to prevent the carrying of residuums from one section of the state to another, which was the practice under the present mode of apportionment. It does not make any difference whether any of the districts I have proposed have a greater or lesser mumber of representatives, so that each get the share it is entitled to, according to the ratio.

The gentleman from Montegamery the other day.

The gentleman from Montegamery the other day.

The prentleman from Montegamery the other day.

there would be a residuum of 1009 which would entitle it to an additional representative. This will fall to the county of Christian and be taken from the democratic counties of Hopkins and Caldwell. It would be the whigs therefore, who would gain there. The Third district would be entitled to seven members, and there would be a residuum of \$56, and be entitled to an additional representative. That district is whigh young 1700 or 1800. The fourth district would have eight members, and there would be a residuum of 913 which would entitle it to an additional member. The district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district would have eight members and a residuum of 200. The fifth district is also the would have eight members and a residuum of 200. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400. The fifth district is also whigh by some 1400, and a residuum of 200 motives, but in this matter I only claim chartered to the second and from Space will be seen that the countries of the second and from Space will be seen that the countries of Mason, Bracketon, Nicholas, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boene and Grant, embrace in the aggregative avoing population of 18,556. The ratio being 1520 would entitle these countries to thurteen representatives shall consist as now of one hun fred members; whereas, if the report of the communities of the seen that the countries of Mason, Bracketon, Nicholas, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell, will be seen that the countries of the seen that the condition, Campbell, will be seen that the condition, Campbell will be seen that the condition of 18,556. The ratio would have in the aggregative avoing population of 18,556. The ratio well be seen that the countrie 207. The district is democratic by about 200 motives, but in this matter I only claim clear majority. The district is democratic by about 2001 majority. The sixth district would be entitled to twelve members, and there would be a large residuum of some 1224, and entitling it in any way to an additional representative. The district is whig by some 1700 to 2000. The seventh district, it is true, gets an additional member the small counties in the southwest that have but the small counties in the southwest that have but upon a residum of 735. It is democratic, and in that perhaps, the gentleman may find some grounds of complaint. The eight district would be entitled to cleven members with a residuant of 725, only five less than the seventh, and it gets no additional member. It is democratic also. There is but one district, it will be seen, where there is any considerable residuant, which gives a whig majority, where it will not receive the second form the principle contained in the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg is gives a whig majority, where it will not receive proposition of the gentleman from Trigg is an additional member. It is the twelfth district composed of the following counties: Estill, justice to every portion of the state. The twelve Owsley, Breathiff, Floyd, Tike, Perry, Letcher, different localities would have their lar repre-

I did hope to preserve to some extent that car-dinal conservative principle, recognised in our dinal conservative principle, recognised in our Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. My objection to present constitution, in relation to the senatorial from Scott, (Mr. Johnson) to-day; but that great higher grainds. principle has been overthrown.

ly to be desired that we a lopi some plan for ap-portioning representation, which will be as far as possible just and accurate in its results. I an sensible of the difficulty of the task. After east ing my eye by a the various plans submitted for this purpose, I am convinced that the one sub-mitted by the gentleman from Trigg, approximates as near to correctness as we may hope to arrive, and I will give it my support, as a sub-stitute for the amendment offered by the gentle-

Mr. GRAY called for the yeas and nays. The question was then taken on substituting was a greed to, yeas 41, navs 35, as follows:

ow, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Machen, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. to be an authentic Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, John H. Mellenry, you think proper." David Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, Thom-B. Pollar I, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robin B. Pollar I, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robin Inew organization of the cabinet, which have

Chambers, William Chemault, Garrett Davis, Chasteen T. Dunayao, Milford Elliott, Schucius Chasteen T. Dunayao, Millord Ellion, Sancias Gardiello, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gongh, Nunian E. Leray, Ben, Hardin, Vinnent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Howd, Mark E. Huss, "Mr. Clay's early visit in Washington" is not Charles C. Kelley, Thomas W. Lisle, Nathan McChre, John D. Morris, William Preston, Johns of Price, Thomas Rockhuld, James Rudd, to the east to avoid the inelement weather which Machael L. Stoner, Affort G. Talbett, William R. Thorapson, John J. Thurman, Philip Triplett, Square Turner, John L. Waller, Andrew S. White, Robert N. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson—38.

The question was then taken on substituting Mr. BOYD'S proposition for the sixth section, Kentacky Whig, gives the following pictures of ed. yeas at, havs, 57, as follows:

ras-lohn S Barlow, William K. Bowling. Alfred Goyd, William Bradley, Prancis M. Bristow, Beverly L. Clarke, desser Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, Lucius Itesha, Benjamin F. Ed wards, tree a Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Ghelson, James P. Ramilton, Wibiam Hen-Lashbrook e, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClare, William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, Jona-

person, John L. Ballinger, Thomas D. Brown, Charles Chambers, Wilham Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Benjamin Cepdin, Wilham Cowper, Edward Card, tiarrest Davis, James Dudley, often—he is listened to with attention, and dis Chasteen T. Dunavan, Milford Elliott, Schucins Garti, I.le James H. Carrard, Thomas J. Gonob. Niman E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vin-McHiery, David Meriwether, John D. Morris, committee, and made an excellent report from James M. Nesbit, Elijah F. Nutall, William that contaittee. He is a working member, and Preston, Johnson Frice, John T. Bobinson, will carn a high reputation in the convention.

Thomas Rockhold, James Rudd, Michael L. Mr. McHenry, of Ohio, ranks among the first

tion by striking out the words "qualified voters" amiable character. He is destined to occupy a therein, and substituting the following: "tree distinguished place in Kentucky affections. white inhabitants of such county, town, or city, and who shall be citizens of the United a splendid declaimer—vehement, rapid and of the county, town, or city, one year next pre-carries some of his notions too far. He is a ceding the enumeration, or chibbren born with the oright particular star," however, and endeared tin one year, of mothers who are entitled to to all Kentuckians.

Mr. D.vis, the "noblest work of God," is an

purpose of the convention to change the basis of his countrymen, have ever guided and g I will not detain the committee with any additional reasons why I am not in favor of doing it at this time, except that I think we may be misled by alverting to the tabular statements presented by the Auditor's report, as to its effect or operation. I was not mistaken in supposing, this morning, that it was the warfare between the rural districts and the cities, that in some degree led to this innovation upon the basis of representation. The tendency of population in our state is found to be, I admit, to the borders our state is found to be, I admit, to the borders of the state, and gentlemen will be mistaken if they do not suppose that tendency will be as great, ave, greater for the next fifty years. So far as relates to the purpose which this amendment is calculated to effect, time will prove that it has been founded in a mistake.

Mr. Apperson, your own delegate, is one of the first men in the convention. He is always at his post, and is regarded by members as the most husiness and practical member of this emistakes.

I would be a suppose that tendency will be as great, ave, greater for the next fifty years. So far as relates to the purpose which this amendment is calculated to effect, time will prove that it has been founded in a mistake.

er to equality in representation than any other wealth, when the assessors are directed to take that I have seen or can conceive of. I prefer it to the plan under the existing constitution, as proposed by the gentleman from Christian, and I differ with him when he asserts that there has been no fault found in the country against the present constitution on that account. There was great complaint, to my knowledge, on the subject. If he will remember, he will find that in the calchested ulatform laid down by the friends pect. If he will remember, he will find that in the celebrated platform laid down by the friends of constitutional reform, to which some gentlemen attach a great deal of consequence, this very subject is complained of as one of the wrongs in the present constitution which requires amendable the present constitution which requires amendable the present constitution which requires amendable this morning, that such will be its effect. Was it the intention of the commerce of the country twelve months been a resident of the country twelve months been at resident of the country twelve months been at resident of the country twelve months at ment. Some statesmen in by gone days, and of very considerable experience too, have held that it was utterly impracti able, under the present in the removing from one county to another for permanent or temperature of the convention that is the intention of the convention that it was utterly impracti able, under the present in the removing from one county to another for permanent or temperature of the convention of the conv

sition of the g utleman from Trigg. Of the twelve districts into which he divides the state, but six of these districts have any residning the twelve districts and the twelve districts have any residning the twelve districts have any residning the twelve districts and the twelve districts have any residning the twelve districts and the twelve districts and the twelve districts have any residning the twelve districts have any residual the twelve distri county in the state, if gentlemen desire it. tablished there of settling representation in each to Mathers on population, the best author that tablished there of settling representation in each locality, and of preventing residuants being rolled beyond the districts where they arise. By this arrangement, the largest unrepresented residuants in any one district would be 735; and taking all the districts together, the unrepresented residuants would amount to only 3149. Believing that no system can be proposed which will be found to amproximate so nearly to just and be found to approximate so nearly to just and equal apportionment, I shall vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Trigg. I am at any rate decidely against the provisions of the old do not own land and houses, and if they constitution on the subject.

Mr. JACKSON. I came here with the design to effect certain changes in our constitution, such as were demanded by the citizens of the state. I did not come here to after the basis of representation, nor can I aid in doing it; but if the vote taken this morning on the proposition submitted by the gentleman from Simpson he an index to the gentleman from Simpson he an index to the midtle of three proposition and the content of the proposition of the proposit dex to the mind of the convention, then a most unexpected alteration in that basis will be effected. Nor did I come here to cut ap cities into representative districts, and thus destroy their unity but this has been effected. mity; but this has been effected.

I did hope to preserve to some extent that car-

resent constitution, in retain to the state and with that view I changing the basis of representation is not based my amendment on vesterday, which, beofficeed my amendment on yesterday, which, being ruled out of order, was offered by my friend are born in the county or in the town, but on ingruled out of order, was offered by my friend ligher grands. We should not throw into the element of representation either property In relation to the appetionment, it is certain. territory or human beings who cannot act in the election of the public servants. And then the convention adjourned.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 92, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

IMPORTANT REMOR-MR. CLAY IN THE CABI Mr. Boyd's proposition for that of Mr. Gray, II NET -The Baltimore correspondence of the New York Tribune, under date of November 14th, YLAS-Mr. President, Guthrie.) John S. Bar- contains the following rumor: "I have just seen a letter from Washington, which states, on Bristow, James S. Chrisman, Reverly L. Clarke, Jesse Colley, Heavy R. D. Coleman, Benjamin the best authority, that Mr. Clayton will resign Jesse Coffey, Herry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cewper, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, James Dodley, Benjamin F. Edwards, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, James P. Hamilton, John Hargis, William Johnson, George W. Kavanangh, James M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Willis B. Machan Gorge W. Mansfield Alexander K. Mansfeld Alexander K. W. Mansfield, Alexander K. to be an authentic source. You can use it as

16. Foliar I. Larkin A. Froeice, John W. Son, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Severson, John D. Taylor, John Wheeler, Caarles A. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—41.

NAYS—Rickard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, William K. Bowling, Thomas D. Brown, Charles William K. Bowling, Thomas D. Brown, Charles he now holds, nor is it probable in the event of a

Dagrerrenthys.-A correspondent of the as reported by the committee, and it was reject-several gentlemen of the convention. We give them as they appear in the "Whig:"

Mr. Stevenson, from Covington, is a handsom speaker—a man of talents—a gentleman—and far from being a "red republican"—indeed, he is conservative in all his notions.

Mr. Monnas is a farmer-his speeches are to the drix, Altred M. Jackson, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Kayanaugh, Peter gentleman of the old Virginia school. He and Stevenson are each about thirty five years of ag Colonel Moore is decidedly conservative-an a portion of the convention on his side of the house he joenlarly calls his "red republicans"— William D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, atmathan N. weum, Hugh Newell, Heury B. Pollard, Larkin J. Poetor, Tra Root, Ignatius A. Spaldurg, John W. Stevenson, John Wheeler—34
NAVS—Mr. President Guthrie,) Richard Aphras L. Ballinger, Thomas D. Brown, Chamars A. Wickliffer is a man of talent and cannot be me of the leading men in the

cusses every subject with ease. Mr. Bustow, of Todd, is one of those gentle mean E. Gray, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vin-int S. Hay, Andrew Hood, Thomas J. Hood, fine qualities of head and heart are appreciated Mark E. Huston, James W. Irwin, George W. by all who make his acquaintance. He is a man dofuston, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, of talent, always speaks to the point and with Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, John H. great force. He is chairman of the county court

Stoner, Albert G, Taibott, John D. Taylor, Will-ham R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Philip Triplett, Squire Tarner, John L. Waller, An

w S White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. vedly high as a gentleman of talent and judg Wickhife, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—53.
Mr. HARDIN moved to anneted the 6th see. mands an influence secured by his prudence and

ves, and residents of the state two years, or pleasing, well calculated to captivate, but h

It was designed merely to carry out, in the section, the idea in the amendment of the gening theman from Simpson, adopted by the convention the greatest minds in that body; and he advocates no measure unless he is con this morning.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I conclude, from the vote given this morning, that it is the settled the lass never pandered—but rat ru and the good of his countrymen, have ever guided and governof representation. I could add something to ed hi/a during all his eventful and useful life what I said this morning upon the subject, but He i (now in feeble health, but his power is as

this morning, that it was the warfare between Mr. HARDIN, "Old Ben," as he is familiarly

suppose it is the intention of gentlemen burthened with much labor. Old Montgomery

Mr. BRADLEY. I have made up my mind to vote for the substitute presented by the gen-theman from Trigg, believing it to approach near-theman from Trigg, believing it to approach near-wealth, when the more than a shall be enumerated somewhere in this common able, accompaished, and most worthy gentleman able, accompaished, and most worth accompanies and accompanies and accompanies are accompanies. to the ecovention, to look after her interests and protect her rights.

> THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The sagacious and ntelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, "Potomac," says, in a recent etter, that he has good reasons for believing that resident Taylor's first message to Congress will be a modest document not unlike some of the early President' messages. The Reports of the Heads of Departments will be found to possess great interest, alsolthough ;-anobody has fain ted in preparing them nor any clerks been paid two thousand and one thousand dollars each, as extra compensation, for helping to famish the materials for their completion, yet if I mistake not, the public will vote some of them very able and well stored with important information.

We ask the public attention to the advertisement of the "Godblard House," Maysville, Kentucky. It is kept by Mr. John T. Richardson, a most worthy and estimable gentleman. Mrs. Richardson is the daughter of the late Mrs. Goddard, and has all the qualities and qualifications dard, and has all the qualities and qualifications. which made her lamented mother, the most popular and universally esteemed landlady in

We copy below, from the Louisville Courier of yesterday, all the particulars that have come 20 KEGS, Shoenberger's Juniata, in store, and for yesterday, all the particulars that have come [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. to hand concerning the dreadful steamboat disaster at New Orleans.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, Nov. 17.] BATON ROUGE, Nov. 20.

The boilers of the steamer Louisiana, Capt. J. Cannon, exploded yesterday at 5 P nearly apposite Gravin street, spreading death and destruction in every direction. At the time we write this, it is impossible to ascertain the number of lives lost. The reports range from eighty to one hundred and thirty, though we hope this will prove to be exaggerated. One of the officers of the boat stated to us that there were about fifty cabin passengers on hoard, but as all the cabin ait the wheel-house was uninjured, we hope many of them were saved. One or twelve, mostly ladies, from the wreek. Accounts differ as to the number of persons on ouard the boiler deck and forecastle at the time of the explosion. The boat was about starting to St. Louis, and had rung her last bell, but was The boat was about starting to haul alongside an emigrant vessel to take on loard two hundred deck passengers, but for which they would also have been involved in

The Bostona had her upper works greatly Capt. Duston, her commander, it feared will not recover from his injuries. The steamer Storm lay on the lower side, and is worse injured than the Bostona, and some per-sons were killed on board of her. She had just arrived and had not made fast when the explosion occurred. Fortunately, she had no passengers on board. The force of the exido oppalling; the glass was scattered on the front vee at a distance of one thousand feet from the boat, and the shock was felt at the extremeties

The forecastle of the Louisiana sank in the mud, but the stern being in deep water kept sinking until the boat began to slide off. The working parties had to desist from their generous exertions, in order to save themselves.— There were some 20 or 30 who were obliged to wim for their lives, when the whole wreck slipped into deep water and disappeared.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing. Wounded, from Kentneky-H. W. Buchanan Marcus Milnor, Sand. F. Smith, Arthur, a slave Thos. Meriwether, Saml. Conley, Jos. S. Wilger of Indiana, Isaac Miller; of Ohio, Capt. Dustin: Capt. Hopkins, steamer Storm, Robt. Price, Juo. Mason; Mr. Wolfe, of Memphis; W. Jackson, d

Tucker, John E. Barbour, Thomas Hanson, L

O. Read, Mississippi.
The following hodies were found: Mr. Knox, Andy Bell, Levi Presentt, of Memphis; Rensa-ler Buckner, of Memphis; Mrs. Mondy, wife of clerk of the steamer Storm; R. McMekin. Missing-J. W. King, of St. Louis; Mr. Ellieat, J. Merring, of Cincinnati.

There are many other names of killed, wounded, and missing, but most of them are of New

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IF Dr. E. G. Hammeron has removed his office from the corner of Main and Ann streets to the front room of his residence on St. Clair street, apposite the Telegraph Office. We would advise any one who desires to have dental operations to give him a call, he is a perfect master of bis profession, and will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. November 14, 1849, 4t.

17 CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, L. O. O. F. Frankfort, Ky., meets every Mortheir room in Odd Fellows Hall. Monday night, at Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited D. HARBISON, SEC'Y.

November 2, 1849.—2m. TP PHIENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F. Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited

Hall over the City Drug Store BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y. ----

TF PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F. meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night ead month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patri archs are invited to attend.
HUMPHREY EVANS, S.

October 13, 1549.—d6m

IF R. C. Street would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a grocery, iron, PRODUCE, AND SELD STORE, OR Broadway street (No. 7,) where he will always have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Iron, Produce, Seeds, &c., and will sell at the lowest rates, as he intends doing strictly a Cash and Produce business.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 20, 1849. -----

IF STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT.—The finest oysters ever brought to this market may now be found at this establishment. They are served up in the best style.

Stoughton keeps constantly a full supply of Venison, Quails, Woodcocks, Snipes, Pheasants and fresh Fish-served up at any hour of the night or day.

The Bar is supplied with the best liquors.

(ONE MORE!)

NEW GROCERY STORE. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN,

In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky. WHO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, con-

sisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849.—If

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

20 RBLS, best Pamily Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1819. II. L. GOODWIN.

Salt. 20 BBLS, Lake Salt, for sale by November 29, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour. Sacks, and for sale by November 99, 1849.

H. L. GOODWIN. 50,000 Shingles Wanted. WANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles, November 22, 1849. H. L. GODDWIN.

Cigars. FN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find l'inha Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 52, 1849.

Chocolate. SWEET and Baker's Chocolate, very fine, for sate a [Nov. 22. PIERSDN'S CONFECTIONERY.

Hot Bread! Hot Bread!!

Iron. 1 TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Nails.

Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of the best family groce ries, just received, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Flour.

10 RBLS, Valley Mills, in store, and for sate by R. C. STEELE. Boots and Shoes CASES men's boots and brogons, in store, and sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE

Salt. 50 BBLS Lake Salt, in store, and for sale by R. C. STEELE. Nov. 20, 1819.

Picks and Mattocks.

2 HoZ, G. S. Clay Picks; I doz, Grule Hoes; I doz, G. S. Mattocks; received per Blue Wing, and for sole, Nov. 20. FORM & URLUTENDEN. STONE SLEDGES.

18 and for sale by TODD & CRITTENBEN. WINDOW GLASS.

6 BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by 12 Window Glass; received per Blue Wing, and for sale by TOHD & CRITTENDEN. Heidsick Champaigne!!

BASKETS genuine Heidsick Thompsigne, received this day from the importer, and for sale by Nov. 20.

GRAY & GEORGE. Brown Stout!

CASKS "Rob. Byass" London Brown Stont jure received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE, Nov. 20.

Brilliant Scheme for Saturday, November 24th. Capital Prize \$65,000!

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,
For the Benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of

CLASS 51.
To be Drawn in BALTIMORE, Maryland, on SATUR-BAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS. BRILLIANT SCHEME. 78 Numbers—12 Drawn \$ 65,000 Drawn Ballots. 8 65,000 15,601 10,140 0.11-03 050.8

URLst and 2d drawn nos. 199 152 5th and 6th or 7th ov 80 111,5611 8th drawn nes (132 9th & 19th or 11th &) 100 7,990 12th drawn nos. § 50,316 Prizes amounting to -\$ 1,202,000 80 Tickets 40 dollars--Shares in proportion Certificates of a Package of Wholes, Do. do. Halves, Eightles. 35 18

N. B.--Lotteries drawing every day,--Capitals from 10 to \$60.000-Tickets from \$4 to \$20-Shares in propor tion-Prizes Cashed at sight--Drawings sent image liately on receipt of Telegraph .-- Orders strictly confi For Capitals, always address D PAINE & CO.

No. 34, Pearl street, Cincinnati Ohio, November 6, 1849.—801 2awid

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet

The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. H.
PERRY, Moster, will run as a reenlar pocket between Frankfort and Cincin nail.

The hiana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday, at III A. M.
Will leave Dregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Fluctunati for Frankfort every sunday, at IR
A. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at IO A. M. r freight or passage apply on Board, or to ne 26, 1849-872-tf LAZ, LINBSEY, Agent.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet SEA GULL will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Minnay's Landing every Saturday at 8 p'ctock. Leaves Hregon same day a

Brofelock, Leaves Franklort every Sanday and Wednesday at 9 o'oclock. For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-1f. JND, WATSON & Co.

THE Packet BLI E WING will re sume her former days of departure Leaves Munday's Landing every Mon teaves Munday's Landing every Monday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at 1 o'clock, heaves Frankfort every Tues day and Friday at 3 o'clock

Regular Louisville Packet.

ssage apply on Board or to BI-tl. JNII, WATSDN& Co Sept. 12, 1818-831-tl. THE GODDARD HOUSE.

JOHN T. RICHARDSON, having taken possession of the large Hotel situated conveniently to the principal steamboat landing at the Upper Grade, and on the cor-ner of Market and Front streets. Maywille, Kentucky, has had the same thoroughly renovated, and made ready lor the reception of those who may favor him with their Mrs. Richardson, the daughter of the late Mrs. Gop-

Mrs. Richardson, the daughter of the late Mrs. Goden. and for many years in a position to profit by the astructions of her mother, flatters herself that she will be able to provide thoroughly for the comfort and good theer of the friends of her decessed parent, with increased advantages of location, and greater convenience of the business centre of the city. She unites with the indersigned in soliciting a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. RIUHARDSON.

Travelers on horseback, or in private conveyances, are informed that good stableage will be provided convenient to the Hotel. ment to the Hotel.

Polite and trusty porters will be always ready to convey the baggage of steamboat passengers from and to

the river. Nov. 2t 1849-893-2m (ch. Mays. Eagle.)

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. THE subscriber has received, and is now opening, one of the finest selections of Toys ever brought to this place. The citizens and the public generally. Ladies in particular, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of business. He thinks his Toys and prices cannot fail to please.

November 22, 1849.

T. P. PIERSON.

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky.

The undersigned would respectfully aunounce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Hoor Keeper of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them to the citizens of Frankfort.

October 24, 1849.—11

LIFE INSURANCE.

The National Loan Fund Idfe Assurance Soci-

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!1

The indersigned, as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This company has a Local Board of Injectors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been ad-usted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates or precomm, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be jurnished on modification.

Price on St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.
THO. D. TILFORD, Agent.
Pr. J. M. Minas, Medical Examiner.
Frankfort, Oct., 1849—tf [Yeoman copy.]

WANTED, 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid. November 7, 1849.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—A large lot in store and for sale by [Oct. 8-] SAM. HARRIS. HALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, best article, in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849,—d SAM, HAKRIS.

Col. ALLEN'S CI BA CIGARS-Instore and for site by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. COMMON CIGARS.—A large lot in store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES-In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM, HARRIS. MAYSVILLE COTTON -- A large lot of the best in store and lot sale by SAM, HARRIS. CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different A kinds, in store and for sale by October 8, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

B CON AND LARD.—The best Bacon and Lard in store and for sale by SAM, HARRIS. October 8, 1849. Newest and Cheapest

CASH CLOTHING STORE, On Main street, one door Jabove Dr. Lloyd's Drug Stoce.

take great pleasure in annon to the citizens of Frankfort an vicinity, that I have regularly lished myself here, for the jump carrying on a READY MADE CLUTHING SPORE. My stock

Fall and Winter Clothing.
Over Coats, Press, Frock, Sack and
Bog Coats; Pants and Vests of all
sizes and descriptions; Linen Shots;
Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Tronks and Car-I do not like to bast, therefore, I say simply to all those who wish to got any thing in my line, to give me u call, examine my mods, and in legtor you believe. Gentlemen: it you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to active two in acceptances.

a satisfy you in every respect. Frankfort, Ky. October 20, 1849.-1f

Liverpool Salt. 20 BAGS Livergood Salt, just received and for sale to Nov. 5, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A Rare Chance for Bargains! W 1711 the view of preparing to receive my second large importation of FALL GOODs, (which Mr. Clark Knolt is now purchasing in the Eastern cities,) I have determined to self-off my present Stock, all of which is new, laving been purchased this fall at greatly reduced prices. Any one in want of Goods in my line, will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

November 7, 1839. November 3, 1849.

LAZ. LINDSEY. S now receiving 1800 Barrels NEW YORK SAM, T, the linest article for Packing Eacon ever in Also, SO Earrels Pennsylvania CLOVER SEED, warranted article, Piano Forte Warerooms,

N. W. Cornec of Fourth and Walnut Streets UNCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD, TAKE the liberty of informing their briends and the public generally, that they 67,500 TI I Tare constantly supplied with PLANG FORTES. From the norivalled Manifacturers, NUNS & CLARK and A. H. GALE & CO. of Sew York, and will tur-nish them to purchasens at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each

P. &. F. baving sold upwards of 250 of these instri P. &. F. baving sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Letters from a great in my Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

X. E. 11d Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MESIC from all the Eastern Pablishers.

Unclimati, October 4, 1849.—d

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 .-- d Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs.

DODD & CO., 144, Main Street, Cincinnati, WILL open to their retail trade this Fall, the most

Vy choice selection of LAHTES? FURS they have ever had in Stone; comprising nearly every style of Mnd that is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them very rich and beautinf (Vetorines; Rat and round Boas Polonaise; Wristlets; Ruling Boas, Collars; Neck Ties Swan Trimmings, &c., all conveniently arranged in the second story, where a selection can be made at leisure The Ladies of Finciunati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are requested to keep our stock in mind. WM. HODD & CO.,

111. Main street, three doors below Fourt Up We will pay particular attention to forwardin Muss and Furs ordered from a distance. Uncinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.-d*



STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT, Corner of Main not Ann-Streets, nearly apposite the Welsiger House I s now open for the Season. None but the best Li quors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior. Mr. S. is prepared to give Dining or Supper Par-

tles to gentlemen whenever desi Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849. Negroes Wanted.

I WISH THE PURPHASE A PLDUGIT BOY, and a GIRL or WOMAN, who understands washing an utilking.

A. W. BUDLEY. United States of America, District of Kentucky, Court in Bankruptcy, November 14th, 1:49.

JOSEPH WILSON'S CASE. THE Master's Report, on the reference for the purpos of a dividend, having been made and lifed, it is or dered that a dividend and distribution of the assets now in money on deposit, will be made here among the creditors who have proved their cebts, on Manday the 201 day of the present month according to the report, unless cause be shown against it, before that day.

A copy. Teste, JOHN II. HANNA, C. K. D. C. Nov. 15, 18 9,-dtd

H. GOODMAN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in the room on St. Clair Street, formerly occupied by C. N. Johnston, next door to Todd's Bookstore, and that he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable slyle.

To Pork Dealers.

WE are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the best manner and at the cheapest rate.
Oct. 31. 1849-1m
H. GILTNER & Co. The Lexington Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 and charge this office.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. TIME REDUCED.

IME greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete ir, the Cars have resumed their regular trips, Leaving FRANK FORT at 8; A. M. and 2 P. M., Leaving LEXINGTON at 6; A. M. and half past 2 P. M.

Time of Passenger Train through 21 hours. Frankfort, October 27, 1849.—dln

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; thus being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. workmanship will snow for reserved.

Ily received.

Ily controlled in front Room of his residence on St.

Clair street, opposits the Tebegraph Office.

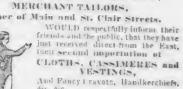
Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1849-823-by.

Frankfort Female Seminary, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD,

Terms pec Session of 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance. nition in all the English branches, . .

November 10, 1849-892-1f

SECOND IMPORTATION ! SPANGENBERG & PRUETT,



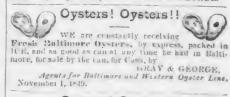
PTWe wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Tajoring business. None need apply but those that can come well recommended.

Sov. 17, 1649-8841

50 REGS Dupont's Blasting Powder, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1–49. TOIM & CRITTENDEN. Crow Bars.

1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED. FOR which tash will be given, by November 12, 1819. JUYLE & WALSTON.

for sale by [Oct. 12.] GEAV & GEORGE.



FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON,

KIMBALLS

STREET, FRANKFORT, KV.

THE subscriver having closed, for the season, his
Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refinerators, is
prepared to devote his evelusive attention to his Deguercedyje Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of
Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who
may lover him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

Frankfort, Sept. 11. 1842.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFOET, KY. August 21, 18,9-881-11

Nov. 12, 1849.—71\$3 No. 74, 5th 8t. Louisville, Ky. ANDREW MONROE

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCIANATI.

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! CHEAP READING. A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand

Viss Hendricks, &c. &c. II. B. FARRAR. October 15.—if 12 201h have GREEN AND BLACK.

TOTH & CRITTENDEN.

Geniting Apples. JUST received his barrels Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 24, 1849.

COTTON YARNS.—500 doz. (1) dham & Todd's 500;
179 doz.
160 doz.

Dried Peaches. O EBLS. this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale PIERSONS'S CONFECTIONERY. October 29, 1849

Fresh Venison! 6 SADDLES fresh Venison, just received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD, NUMBER of Pupits timited to thirty-five. No Assistant Teachers employed—consequently the whote labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupits can be comfortably accommodated as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and recreation hours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on the first Monday in January, 1850. As but few vacuoies are expected, applications for the next session shouldbearade as early as possible.

Prench. 10 60
Music, including the use of instruments, 25 10
Boarding, washing, &c., 50 1.0

1 p Xoextra charge for Latin.
No deduction will be made for absence unless caused

Frankfort Clothing Emporium. GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!

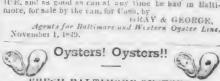




Powder.

12 STEEL CHOW BARS, received per steamer Nov. 17, 1849. TOND & LEITTENDEN.

BEEF AND TONGTES !- Sugar cured Reef and



HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Ballimore Cyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity, lie solicits a share of the public patronage.

He has also fitted up his betternage, saloon as an Oyster Room, in as next side as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these deherms bryalves in all forms, on the shortest notice. Franklort, tlet. to 1849-dif.

DAGUERREAN ROOMS, OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

Wanted to Purchase. WILL pay fair Cash prices for some 30 or 40 NE-GROES, from the ages of 10 to 25 years old, male and temale, for farming purposes.

REPER TO—HOO, J. J. CHITTENDEN.)
E. H. TAYLOB. Esq. Frankfort, Ky.
H. PINDELL, Esq. J. exington, Ky.
P. S. Essu, Esq. J. Cavington, Ky.
Cinclinati, Ohio, Het. J—1849*

It the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office, user received an additional supply of James' last Novel, be Woodsman; the last of the Caxton's, by Bulwer, recollections of Anthony, by Dumas; Jeuny Lind, by

200h hoxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
1 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half
und papers; in store and for sale by

B. F. JOHNSON. sale by January 1, 1849.

Nov. 20, 1849.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

TY, KENTUCKY.

FACILTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendem, Professor of Civil and Mulitary Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. B. DEROW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rectoric and Ancient History, CAPT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Letties.

CAPT. W. J. MAG BILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAML. P. EASUOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Locarton.—The suc of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankint, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whicher moral or physical.

or physical.

Abhission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfacturity passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Government.

APVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute a unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst he Military Education is completed and the Cadet litted or the cummand of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, hould his country require such services, he is at the ametime made an accomplished scholar in letters and cience, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its criticies and officers, and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of hese important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT, HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Acade nic comes of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and dutien of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesoian, initiary lawyer, and accomplished American genteenan; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whiest engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but itse vertices will be so conducted as not to interrunt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

FEMS.

Payable half yearly, la advance. Paymore Hatt yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and
Washing, per Collegiste year. \$160.00

Do. do (Preparatory Department,) 130.00

Frenchand Spanish Languages, catra, each, 10.00

For more p riticalar into noation address the under signed, at "Kentecky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, ky,"

E. W. CAPERS

F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1849,-8ds

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY. THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session ou Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be prisent. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite nomerous, and some new pupils have already served, a few places may yet see had.

Female Eclectic Institute,

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and bendan—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and all drawing in tertals of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more team those volumes; of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anytomical plates, and of a most superbraoi of apparatus, as well as a line bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, Acc., Acc., ane leundred dollars, per session of fice months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pramos and of a Melodeou—thirty dullars per session.

dullars per session.
All necessary English text books, and stationery of

All necessary English text books, and scattonery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollurs persussion.

The academic year consists of FDRTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two mouths least lavorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least ex-Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these

the personal and particular stention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A.M.
JAS. S. FALL, A.M.
Poplar Hill, June 19 1841-871-618m

HYBRAULIC CEMENT.

10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulo Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale iv Oct. 19, 1849. TODO & URITEENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Preste Blucking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Lhiment.

The quanty of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blackia; and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western beafers to lany of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange.

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to til all orders with dispatch.

We have tor several years past made large sales annually, or most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh and St. Leurs, te New Orleans and Mohile.

We invite the special attention of Western Bealers to these lacts.

Main street, between Fitth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1859.—d

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shiets, Meeine Drawers, and under Starts, and Fancy Randkerchiefs, to which we askespecial attention.

DV MADE FALLA AND WINTER CLOTHING ever brought to this Market! The Clothes were made by experienced and skillful working, under the direc-tion of one of the fron, expressly for this trade; in point

Besides the large slock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING, we have Boots, Shoes, Caps. Hatts, Un-breilins, Traveling Trunks, Corpet Bigs, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the

pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custor ers. Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1840.

CITY CRDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person, or persons, to pass around or through the city, ringing any bell.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person.

for any person below.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person be found so offending, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 for every offence; recoverable upon conviction thereof, as other fines are.

3. Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend against the first section of this ordained, in our conviction thereof, he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however, may be released by the payment of the sum of \$2 for each offence.

P. SWIGERT, MAVOR.

iney be released by the peach offence.
Nov. 20, 1849—d 1w.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clurr St., opposite the Mansion House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up good Gas Lights, he is piepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Mondar to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer wo

WASHED OR SCOURED, can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit
continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be

Oct. 4. 1849-870-15 OLOHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best arWANTED! WANTED!!

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing SE Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing t give the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers: BILOT BISCUIT: Water Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, Ja
Cincinnati, October 4-d.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass
Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnul
street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30
Platt street, New York.

Oct 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tabarco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCUS lower than any other establishmenl West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from 1.000 to 5.000 Packages,

Of the following VIRGINIA.		MISS	SOURI.	KENTUCKY
Lb.	Lump.	Lh.	Lunip.	12 Lump.
5	do.	ā	do.	Mi do.
8	do.	8	do.	6 Twist.
12	do.	12	do.	dec. dec.
16	do.	16	do.	
Cincin	nnati, Oci	ober 4, 1	849d	

A. B. KATON STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON. Collic and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, v. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

PEPPER.
ULOVES,
ALLSPICE.
In above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATALL TRADE, and neatly labeled

ALSU—

Ground CUFFEE,
Ground RIVE,
Roasted PEA-NUTS.

Ground RITE. | Roasted PEA-NUTS.
African Cavenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Bround COFFEE packed in papers to order, for
Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
IT Photels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,
and on reasonable terms.
CASH paid for MUSTARH SEED.
TREFRENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows &
Thoolison: T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper;
Hosea & Freser; Minor, Andrews & Co.
Horels:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; I. S. Hotel, A
Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Title undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law. Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on him or made to order at a short notice; linder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large-stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Per forated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrias; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by GEORGE UOX, 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 4, 1849.—d

Important Information. SHIRES

128 Syenmore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEEP TRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the !

States.
A splendid and large variety of Honse Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware. Hollow Ware, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, e.c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.
In addition to the above the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Inconted, Urnamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

description.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country. Cincinnati, Oldo, October 5, 1849 .-- d

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

EP constantly on band a large assortment of Mis-onnri, Kentneky and Virginia ToBACCO, descriptions, together with every article usually in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted ency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers s will be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices, orders for articles not in our line, will be prompted. Cinctinuali, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

Pine Brandles, Wines, &c.

PALF pipe "Heiness:" Pale Brandy, pine and old,

2 nall Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very line and old;

1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;

4 cask old Jamaica Rum;

4 cask superior old Holland Gin;

5 cask "Harris & Sous" pine old Oporto Port Wine;

5 cask "Harris & Sous" pine old Oporto Port Wine;

5 cask "Harris & Sous" pine old Oporto Port Wine;

5 cask "Harris & Sous" pine old Oporto Port Wine;

5 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

5 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

5 cask "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stort,

10 bils, Old Peach Brandy, very superior;

10 bils, Old Bombon. (very superior.)

or sale on draft or by the bottle GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abeinthe; 1 case Punch Essence; 2 cases Muscait defrontignau; 4 cases Muscait defrontignau; t cases l'atawha Wine

5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret. For sale by GRAY & GEORGE

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Warbhord.
WE have now in store, 8,039 Renors of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.
Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present symmer, and give us advantaged. been perfected the present summer, and give us advan-tages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Deal

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict compatison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We

e such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in narket. BUTLER & BROTHER, Wholesale Paper Dealers, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cinchanatt, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

RESPECTFULLY invite stiention to their large as STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eurekar," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRIVES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

FRANKFORT, KV.

N. SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Alansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE." As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

May 22, 1849-867-11

To Millers and Mill Owners. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at

L . tend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. Apply to
T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky.

Dokon & Graham, Fiankfort, Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull, Capt. W. Gronge, Woodford county, June 28, 1849-872-3m°

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this De partment will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four moterants.

our piolessois. Those by Professor Henry A. Bellarn will embrace. I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest

times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Ro

man Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

111. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

11V. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States. States.
Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaleb, wil

1. Admiralty and Marilime Law, embracing the Rights and Onligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average Salvage, Civil and Military, Matiners' Contracts Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Manatime Services in Building, Repair

tracts for Maiatine Services in Burding, Repairing and Supplying Ships, international Law, endiracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private Internation-III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,

embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Sugreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the Sugreme and Ercuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Justance Courts of Admirativ Admirally.

The Lectures by Professor Randell Hunt will treat

of:

1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures with treat of Sole Traders, Partnetships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers. Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average Salvage and Insurance; of Salc, Gnaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu. January 5, 1849

Bank Note Engravers & Printers, connected to the Engravers of Printers, and Stoppage in Transitu.

Lett, Bonds, Edits of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, and as it is now bound in the United States in the Federal and State Governments.

The Constitutional and statitary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and if the several States.

Equity Jurispindence, as it was and has remained in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Counts.

The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in the practice Incommon actions of the Practice Incommon acti

of the State Courts.

IV. The system of Preadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

V. The system of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admarthy.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, hesides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the lostruction of the students in pactice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every jurisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his administion into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his administion into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the professors, for the lostruction was a complete the composed of gentlement only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactority, and before his administion into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the professors.

Rev. S. Robinson's

by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup on incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise satisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward. The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dol The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on

the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several ors be found by them all worthy of the honor.
H. A. HULLARD, Dean. New Orleans, October, 1849.



BOARH OF VISITORS; the Adjutant General, to gether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

On the 7th day of January, 1830.

The Academic year exterds from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June—forty weeks.

Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely lese from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap-funform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and no delit must be contracted without the consent of such Guardian. of such Guardian

CIVII. ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor. Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the high sext honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department have been incompetable cost.

West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$15 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this time \$2.500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a R different parts of the United States. \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 ayer as Assistant Angineers.

Young near who have an aplitude for the Mathemati cal and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuttion, Boarding, Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken.

pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tutton, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servanta' attendance, Music, use of Arins, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that late, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty four weeks.) it is \$96. Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully Inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

for t'ountry Produce. Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—853-d&wtf



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will selt as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 52, Third street, near Main, next to the Counter office, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, October 2, 1849.

S. J. JOHN'S,

FASHIONABLE Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, it as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1841-870-41.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

Johnson Buckner,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same

Rev. S. Robinson's

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT FRANKFORT, KV.

The third session of this listitution, will upon on the lst Monday in August, and close with the end of the year.
This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and altention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision bas been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

of science.
Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thorough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed. Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Repartment,

Drawing and Painting. No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-mages are embraced in the regular course of studies in loard, including wasling, &c., per week, . Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the tamily of the Principal, S. ROBINSON, Principal, Frankfort, July 17, 1849-853

Frankfort, July 17, 1849-855

Walnut Hill Female Institute,
Seven Miles exercised by the Trustees and Faculty
of any other Vollege.

College, W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
College, W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
Lieut, College, M. Morgan Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Mijor McClaker of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Mijor McClaker, J. Appnil of Dr. Ere, of Glasgow.]
Mr. ALEX, SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Natural History and I bennistry. [A pupil of the celebrated Lichig.]
Rev. H. V. D. McVIVS, A. M., Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS, G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages [Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS, H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law, titioner in the various United States of Mathematics and Classical and Classical and Classical ducation, together with the French, Spanish and Italian Languages. The most care and attention with the bestawded upon the health, manners, morals and intellectual improvement of the pupils. As for as possible, the restands and influences of home will be combined with the sahatary stimulus and collision, the lamous

Blue Lick Springs,
Situated on the Lexington and Mayaville Turupike, 21 milestron the latter place, and 40 from the berner; endication, have selected for its permanent location, the lamous

Blue Lick Springs,
Situated on the Lexington and Mayaville Turupike, 21 milestron the latter place, and 40 from the berner; endication, being a contribute and attention to the classes and annual training, the pupils are tree from all the distracting and constanting and formal training. The pupils are tree from all the distracting and constanting unfluences of Mrs. Gay, who has been long and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of Lexing-and ample for the accommodation of three hundred Condets.

This place i

mostly new, well constituted and ample for the accumundation of three fundred Cridets.

This place is misurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last fiveyears. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated in the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Mintary Exercises.

The removal will be made immediately after Christ mas, and the School opened at that place

On the 7th day of Jannary, 1850.

The Academic year exterds from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June—forty weeks.

Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this histitution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religions. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a chearly inform. For Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Guardian.

This place is misurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and romantic seenery; and is unquestionable to a filterary that is unquestionable to a Literary and found in the Senior Class, 20 nm to Essenior Class, 20 nm t

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very inducent to those who purchase LAMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

SCOIT & HARBESON.

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON.

Determined to make Frankfort his permanent residence offers his services to the public. Office on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

July 6, 1847-769-tt.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE, one of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREENUP & CO., the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as It is necessary that the business should be closed without delay. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to close the business in liquidation.

W. H. GREENUP,
NELSON ALLEY,
H. B. FAHRYR. Ex'rs.
Of James T. Judge, dee'd.
Frankfort, October 31, 1849, -26-1md



thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable inquivements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are amout electing a new Soulding Stage her House, and enlarging our Singering Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 760 to 1,000 flors daily.

We have added considerably to our flog Pens: all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Cammission Park Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover frems will at times thad us most auxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the utmost of our ability, only business extended to our care.

ed to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shipe of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports. &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly summounted. Neutucky Farmiers and Drovers have had an apportinity of proving that our business is conducted with theratity and fairness. We think they are satisfier, and can assume them it will be our aim to render them in more and more so each successive year.

We would call the attention of those parmers resi-We would call the attention of those parmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18.9-87 (-Bin

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of refining his franks to the critizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal partonage extended to him for the last lew months, and promises, if stirt attention to business and good arrivales will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also lafer in the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a bit trate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish PARTERS.

Trac;"
2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine,
1 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask spine old Irish Whiskey;
11 quarter cask pure old Jamuica Run;
10 hbls, good 'opper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. II.' TOUD & CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light; 10 doz. South side Madeira, pine and matty; 25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Clarct; 5 doz. pure old Port; 26 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binning er's Muni," Brigham's treape Leat," "Cordon Bane." These Wines are of the very lest quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low. Sept. 11. FLOUR!—MISSON RIPED TO THIS IS A STREET THE STREET THE

Straw! Straw!!

Straw! Straw!!

WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therelore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covinctou, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for its during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw innocediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to WHEAM IND & OLDERSHAW,

Pock Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky,
June 19, 1849-871-lim. [ch.M. & U.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS:
CLUCKS: Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentneky,
May 8, 1849.—86311
United States a

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

VE IUST RECEIVED a new GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls, old Bourhon Wloskey; 15 do. old Copper distilled do.; 3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand; 5 balf pipes superior Brandy; 16 bbls, Coemac Brandy; 17 pipes pine flotland Unit; 2 pipes pine flotland Unit; 2 pipes superior Masteria Wine. 20 boxes pressed Tallow Candles; 20 hoxes Rosin Soap; 5 boxes variegated Soap; 2 boxes Variegated Soap; 5 boxes variegated Soap; 5 boxes variegated Soap; 6 balf boxes superior Gunpowder Teat box Black Tea; 1 Tierce Rice, 5 hoxes Statch; 20,000 half Spanish Cigars; 10 doz, half loxes Sandines; 10 bbls, double refined Loal Yugar; 10 bbls, double refined Loal Yugar; 10 bbases James River Tobacco; 10 boxes James River Tobacco; 10 hags old Government Java Coffee, 100 hags Table salt; 175 bags Table salt; 175 bags Table salt; 176 boxes Eurrows! Mustard; JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of HAVE JUST RECEIVED a targe assorting of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls old Bourhon Wlaskey;

Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHETT HON WARE, and other

Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY, AT FRANKFORT, KY.,

First door be on the Weisiger House, on Ann ONE splendid CLARRENCE COACH; the RUCKAWAY COACH; Two five Passenger RDCKAWAYS; BRITSKAS; BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c. LOW FOR CASH

HARDWARE. 4 boxes Axes; Files; Mill and Cross-Cut Saws; Ames's Spades and Shovels; Ames's Spades and Show Locks, Butts and Ilinges

Carriages of every description built to order. Second hand Carriages and Buggies—good bargains.

Screws and assorted Nails; 20 boxes assorted Glass; Looking Glasses, and many other articles. GROCERIES. 40 barrels Old Wheat FLOUR:

40 barrels Old Wheat FLOUR;
20 sacks old RIO COFFEE;
3 hogsheads prime New Orleans SUGAR;
2 barrels large and small LOAF SUGAR;
Crackers; Butter and Cheese; Tea;
Mackerel; Candles; Soap;
10 Barrels Eagle Hydraniic Cement;
2 new pattern COAL SIOVES;
Water-Proof BOOTS;
6 cases BOOTS and SHOES, a good article—allow for Cash.
October 23, 1849.
Newell's Buildings. Dr. Joseph G. Roberts

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-CHARTERED IN 1836.

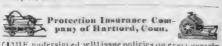
CAPITAL-\$300,000. WILL insure Bulldings. Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss of damage by fire. In town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of triver navigation.

The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. 1. TOINI, Agent.

Office at Todd & Cristenden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849—607-11



Till E undersigned will issue policies on every description un Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and ou the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms. of the sea and takes, on the most rave able terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

August 10, 1847-774-11.

LIFE INSURANCE. AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

Instraince Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

See Statist attention to business and promises, if strict attention to business and good are strict as the be found trying to deserve it. He wind also lafering the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a in trate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is mow prepared to furnish PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, as usual, with all the delleacies required on party occasions. His LECKEAM SALODA is still upon for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.

August H. 1849.

The Pielis ON, AMILS 1 NAILS 2

SEE S. The Pusities of the State of New York, represented in Senate and descenting the limits insurance Company shall be considered in Senate and descenting a such as a usual. And the selection of Visitors, and every such insurance on the season of the said tompony while the paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.

August H. 1849.

TABLE OFTLERY.

Sets best pastify Ivory handled knives and Forks, saiduse qualities and princes; in store and for sale by [Sept. H.] TODD & CRITTENDEX.

TABLE OFTLERY.

Sets best pastify in the City of New York, Pepresended in Senate and descenting in the confidence of the said tompony while the knives, and it may sum paid in or secured as a prenium of insurance to said tompony during the year preceding such learning to liter, and the company, and will be passed to the said to the said of the said of the sum of the company, and the number of the company, and the same manner.

Set a strict of the State of New York, Pepresended in Senate and descending said to may be seen and to make a follows. The Learning to the said tompony while the said to make a sum of the company, and the may be seen and the said to the said to the said to make a sum of the company and the said to make a sum of the said to make a s

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Size. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April [8, 1843, shall betesfier be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

Size. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act of contract of the Company and the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended and inconsistent with this act are hereby amended all noons istent with this act are hereby present.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies have been issued.

Premiums during the same period amount-DISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk tire, &c... Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office tent. Printing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarannee capital, &c., &c. Amount paid to Acents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Exchange, &c.,

\$24.081.68

for payments in advance of the 60 mays Nett Bilances of Pieniums for the year, . ASSETS United States and New York State Stocks, Bonds and Marigages,

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guarantee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses . . .

Number of New Policies Issued.

1/21 Whole number of Policies issued Amount of Premiums, first year,

Premiums for four years.
From which deduct amount of disbursemeats for four years. Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,957 69 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165.95 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a lividend of Farty per cool on the amount of Pientium on policies that have run for tweetye mounts, and in proportiums.

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal terms.

Frankfort, Sept. 18, 1842-8841

H. P. NEWELL'S

Coach and Light Carriage Manufactory,

Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, apparaise New Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, apparaise New Parks, Actuary.

I LINY PREEMAN, SCHAPO.										
The rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars										
Age.	One	Year.		Seven	Years.	For	Lite.			
15		77			byel	1	56			
20		211			95	1	7.0			
25	1	111)		1	14	1,3	11-4			
311	1	31		1	36	2	26			
35	1	35		1	53	9	95			
440	1	69		1	83	3	-20			
45	1	91		1	96	3	73			
511	1	96		G G	09	4	6333			

Fur policies granted for the whole term of the, when the pre-num therefor amounts to \$50-a teste for abpercent with inferest at 8 percent,—rithout guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party service to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividences to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accuse to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or bir the whole term of tile, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company intorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamph ets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as tow as any office in the East or West.

**Papplications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

**In Poince at the Frankfort Brauch Bank.

Doince at the Frenkfort Branch Bank, H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dr. Lewis Suced. Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. Removal.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. P. Johnson.
B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-11 Dissolution THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual concent. H. P. NEWELL, having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will con-

The business at the same place.
The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. New-I.
R. C. STEELE & CO. HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Surgery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, three doors above the Commonwealth office. St. Clair street.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-1f.